

A Collection of Pedipalps from the Raffles Museum

By Dr. E. A. M. SPEIJER

PLATES IX, X

My grateful acknowledgements are due to the Director of the Raffles Museum for giving me the opportunity to examine this interesting material.

In 1933 I described *Thelyphonus kinabaluensis* from the Raffles Museum collections and a paper dealing with the Thelyphonidae, published in 1936, included material from the same source.

The present paper gives an account of all the Pedipalpi in the Raffles Museum collection, numbering in all 57 specimens. Of these the three types of *Th. kinabaluensis* are in the Leyden Museum.

In the paper cited above (1936) I discussed the abnormalities found in the armature of the trochanter of *Thelyphonus*. In the present collection such abnormalities are present in some of the specimens in the series of *Th. linganus* and are discussed under the account of that species.

Tribus UROPYGI

Family THELYPHONIDÆ

Genus *Thelyphonus* Latr.; em. E. A. M. Speijer.

Thelyphonus caudatus (L.).

One ♂ and one juv., Batavia, Java; coll. Ouwens.

Two juv., Buitenzorg, Java; coll. M. R. Shelford, May, 1905.

Thelyphonus linganus C. L. Koch.

One ♀, one juv., Singapore; coll. H. Hoverbeck, November, 1912.

One ♀, Singapore; coll. C. L. Collenette, August, 1922.

One juv. ♂, Singapore waterworks; coll. V. Knight, October, 1913. This specimen shows the abnormality discussed below, the left spine on the left trochanter being split into two smaller spinules.

Four ♂ and one juv., Bukit Timah, Singapore, coll. Tweedie, June, 1935.

Three of the adult specimens show the same abnormality as the specimen from the Singapore waterworks.

Two ♂ from the Selangor Museum, Kuala Lumpur; not dated or localized and wrongly labelled ♂ and ♀.

One ♀, Bentong, Pahang; coll. Tweedie, August, 1935.

One ♀, one juv., Bukit Chintamani, near Bentong, Pahang; coll. Tweedie, August, 1935. The juvenile specimen is olive brown in colour, the tarsi and palpi max. red.

One ♀, Tras, Pahang, August, 1907.

Five ♂, five juv., Gunong Pulai, Johore, October-November, 1930.

Two ♂, two ♀, same locality; coll. Tweedie, May, 1934. One of the females shows the same abnormality of the left trochanter as the specimens noted above from the Waterworks and Bukit Timah, Singapore.

Gravely examined fifty specimens of *Th. linganus*, and of twenty-seven specimens from Johore found eight with abnormalities of the armature of the trochanter. Twenty-three specimens from Perak, Singkep Island and Singapore were all normal.

I saw seventeen specimens of this species in the British Museum, among them the types of *Th. johorensis* Oates, which, incidentally, are not from Johore but from Sienkieb (Singkep?) Island near the coast of Sumatra. The only specimens in the London collection showing abnormalities of the trochanter are two males from Singapore. Both have the left trochanter normal, while the right has five teeth in one specimen and seven in the other.

In the collection of the Raffles Museum there are twenty-nine specimens of *Th. linganus*, many of them juvenile; eight of them were commented on in my paper of 1936. Four of the males from Singapore and one female from Gunong Pulai, Johore (see above) are abnormal in that the ultimate left spine of the left trochanter is split into two smaller spinules.

Altogether ninety-six specimens of *Th. linganus* have been examined with reference to abnormality of the trochanter of which thirteen exhibit such abnormality, a percentage of 13.54.

Thelyphonus sucki Kræpelin.

Three ♀ and one ♂ from limestone caves on the east coast of British North Borneo, 1931. These specimens were labelled *Thelyphonus hosei* Pocock.

Genus *Ginosigma* E. A. M. Speijer

Ginosigma schimkewitschi (Tarnani).

One ♂, Kuala Terla, Telom Valley, Pahang 4,000-4,500 feet; coll. Tweedie, March, 1935.

One ♂, Bangkok.

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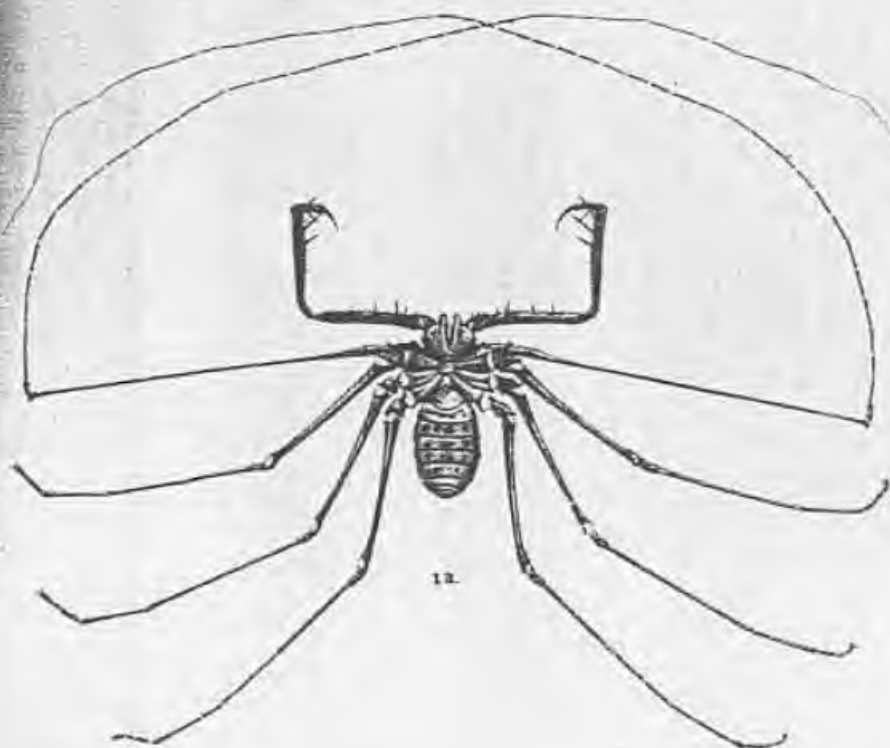
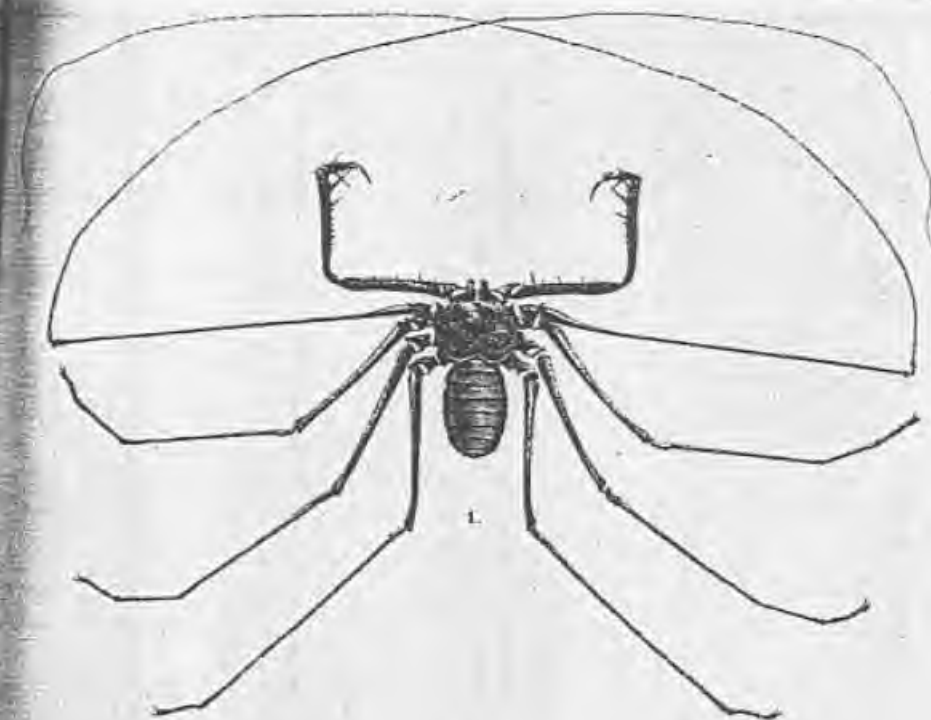
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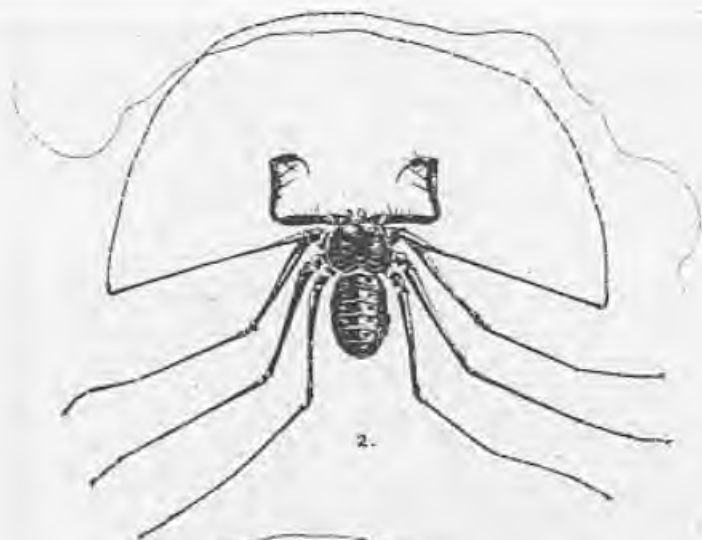
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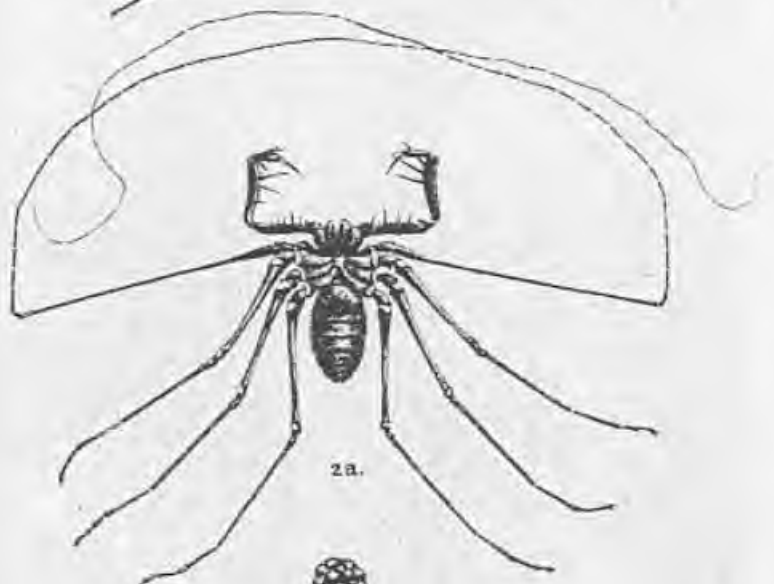
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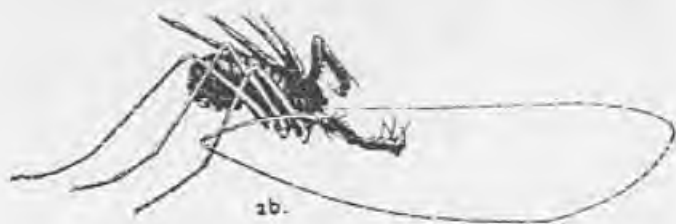
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2a.



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2b.

These two specimens are undoubtedly referable to *schimkewitschi* having the groove on the ventral surface of the fourth abdominal segment that is characteristic of the male of this species. There are, however, only five teeth on the trochanter of the arms instead of the six enumerated by Kræpelin and all other authors. Moreover the usual hairs in the grooves are lacking.

It is possible that the absence of the hairs may be due to their having worn off during the lifetime of the animal. This is improbable, however, as I have seen many adult specimens in which hairs are present. In any case these specimens differ from typical *schimkewitschi* in the armature of the trochanter.

In 1933 I described a form of *Thelyphonus caudatus* having six trochanter teeth on both sides instead of the usual five, as *sexspinosus* of that species. I have since altered my opinion concerning the systematic value of variation in the trochanter armature of the Uropygi, as abnormalities in this respect have been found to be rather frequent in the group.

In view of this I do not propose to separate these two specimens from typical *G. schimkewitschi*, but merely to record this case, in the hope that further systematic collecting may enable us to arrive at the true systematic value of these variations in the Uropygi.

Tribus AMBLYPYGI

Family TARANTULIDÆ

Sub-family CHARONTINÆ

Genus *Phrynichosarax* Gravely.

Phrynichosarax buxtoni Gravely.

Three specimens, Gunong Pulai, Johore, May, 1934.

One specimen, Bukit Timah, Singapore, June, 1933.

One specimen from a limestone cave in Bukit Chintamani, near Bentong, Pahang, August, 1935; coll. M. W. F. Tweedie.

Gravely (1915) describes two specimens collected in Kubang Tiga Cave, Perlis, Malay Peninsula.

Genus *Stygophrynus* Kræpelin.

Stygophrynus berkeleyi Gravely. Plates IX, X.

Eleven specimens, limestone cave, Baling, Kedah; coll. H. D. Collings, April-May, 1935.

This species was described from a male and several immature specimens from Lenggong, Perak, Malay Peninsula. The female has remained unknown until now. The present series includes several females, some of which are carrying eggs.

Genus Charon Karsch.

Charon grayi (Gerv.).

One specimen, St. John's Island, near Singapore, March, 1932. The only previous record of this species from the Malay Peninsula is an immature specimen in the collection of the Indian Museum, mentioned by Gravely (1915).

LIST OF PAPERS

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A new Pedipalp from Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo, *Bull. Raffles Mus.*, 8, 1933.

Note préliminaire sur le nouveau genre *Gipopeltis*, *Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris*, 1934, VI., 5.

Pedipalpi, Verslag 66e Winterverg. Ned. Ent. Ver., *Tijdschrift v. Ent.*, LXXVI., 1933.

Beschouwingen soortbegrip, naar aanleiding van verspreiding en voorkomen van enkele Pedipalpi Verslag 69e Winterverg Ned. Ent. Ver. *Tijdschrift v. Ent.* LXXIX., 1936.

Die orientalischen Pedipalpen des Zoologischen Museums der Universität Berlin, *Mitt. Zool. Mus.*, 21 Band, Heft 2, 1936.

PLATE IX.

Stygophrynus berkeleyi Gravely.

Fig. 1. male, dorsal view.

Fig. 1a. male, ventral view.

A NEW SCORPION FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA

PLATE X.

Stygophrynus berkeleyi Gravelly.

Fig. 2. female carrying eggs, dorsal view.

Fig. 2a. female, eggs removed, ventral view. (not the same specimen as fig. 2).

Fig. 2b. female, carrying eggs, lateral view, (same specimen as fig. 2).

Fig. 3. eggs, belonging to the female of fig. 2a.

All the figures are natural size.
